KNIGHTS, STRIKE

Grand Master Workman Sovereign Issues His Mandate.

ONE MILLION CALLED OUT

An Impassioned Appeal to Sustain The Cause of Labor.

IT IS RIGHT AGAINST MIGHT

Crisis Reached in the Affairs of the Nation. Chasm Between Classes and Masses Widening Every Day-Pullman, Like Nero, Laughs in Luxury While Devoted Wartyrs Burn-If the Present Strike is est It Will Retard the Progress of Civilization-All the Victories Won in the Past at Stake in This Conflict.

CHICAGO, July 10.-Knights of Labor throughout the entire country, numbering nearly 1,000,000 men, have been called upon to strike for the cause of organized labor. General Master Workman Sovereign issued an order late this evening to all members of the organization to cease work until the confliet originating in the strike for the Pullman employes shall have been settled. Following

CHICAGO, July 10, 1894. To the Knights of Labor of America:

To the Knights of Labor of America:

Greeting: A crisis has been reached in the affairs of this nation that endangers the peace of the republic. Every fiber in our civil structure is strained to the breaking point. The shadows of factional hatred hover over our fair land with terrible forebodings. The arrogant lash of superiority is being applied by the corporations with releatless fury, and the chasm between the masses and the classes is growing deeper and wider with each succeeding day. If peace is restored and this nation saved from acts repulsive to the confidence of all Christian people there must be wise action, and that quickly. LAY DOWN IMPLEMENTS OF TOIL.

Sincerely believing that the flames of discord are being purposely fanned by the railway corporations at the risk of the life of the government, I take the liberty to appeal to you and through you to the conscience of the whole people, imploring you to lay down your implements of toll for a short season and under the banner of peace and with a pat iotic desire to promote the public welfare and the power of your aggregated numbers through peaceable assemblages to create a healthy public sentiment in favor of an amicable settlement of the issues growing out of the recent strike of

fource.

In the strained relations between corporations and the employee is involved a principle near and dear to all Americane—the right of labor to put its grievances before the owners and representatives of corporate capital. The Pullman company refuses to arbitrate the differences between itself and employes on the ground that cars were built below cost and therefore there was nothing to arbitrate.

PULLMAN'S AUTOCRATIC POLICY.

But the conclusion of every unprejudiced mind must be that if such were the true facts arbitration committee; but the Puliman company

whose wealth has been created by labor take the Creator. Like the brigands of old Rome, they belabor their employes with the sword and the bindgeon and set up a throne on the bones of the vanquished, and declare their divine right to rule over the balance of mankind. The Pullman company complains that, notwithstanding the wages of their employes were reduced to the starvation point, there is nothing to arbitrate, because cars have been built at a loss, yet it neglects to state that the stock of the company has been watered three times over, and that the company has not only been able to pay its regular dividends, on water and all, but this stock has long been, and is at the present time, at a premium on the stock market.

Mr. Pullman cries poverty to his starving em-Creator, Like the brigands of old Rome, they

has long to the stock market.

Mr. Philman cries powerty to his starving employee and then retreats to his princely Summer mansion on Pullman's Island, in the St. Lawrence river, and wires the business men of Chicago that he has nothing to arbitrate. Like a Nero, he laughs in luxury while devoted martyra bugn.

If the present strike is lost to labor, it will reed the progress of civilization and reduce the possibility of labor to ever emancipate itself labor and all the victories won in the past are at stake in this conflict I beseech you to be true to your obligation in this hour of trial. Court the co-operation of the generous public Stand firm and united in our common cause, and the victory will be one of peace and prosperity for the faithful.

Grand Master Workman.

All Knights of Labor assemblies in Chicago were notified by the district master workman to take action on the pian adopted at the re-cent labor conference, all members being ad-jured to maintain peace and order.

HIS CALL HAILED WITH JOY.

New York Knights Will Follow Sovereign's Lead, But Not So In Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, July 10.-The report that General Master Workman Sovereign had issued an order calling out all the Knights of Labor in the United States in order to strengthen the hands of the American Rallway Union met with anything but an enthusiastic reception

in this city and in Brooklyn to-day. In this city the element which controlls District Assembly No. 49 will respond, it is said, with alacrity to the call, and several of the trades will go out if necessary, although they all fear it will have little influence on the result.

In Brooklyn, however, the men generally are not well pleased and Master Workman Reilly, of District No. 22, which includes all the railroad men in that city, says emphadically:

"It will not be obeyed. I must say that the movement is ill-advised. They are not fighting employers now, but the government, and in such a struggle we have no part. But even if that element had not appeared in the strike, matters are so bad here that it would be the height of folly to take such a step. There are five men out of work he now ready to take the place of any man who are his work, so nothing can be accomplished by a sympathetic strike in the East.

Another preminent official in labor circles said: "The only object I can possibly see, understanding as I de that Sovereign's object is to stop all local traffic on city and suburban railways, is to induce the railroads here to exert their influence on other lines to induce them to side track all Pullman cara. To my mud the strike is only past it affirst stage, and we have seen the beginning only. The crucial time will be after the Federa ion of Labor takes part in the general conference of labor takes part in the general conference of labor takes part in the general conference of labor

leaders on Thursday night. If ebs convinces them that the step is advisable ageneral strike will be inaugurated all over the cantry."

WARLIKE PREPARATONS

Soldiers Making Ready for Acive Conflict With Strikers at San Panelsco. San Francisco, July 10.—T-morrow may

develop a desperate conict between Federal soldiers and the riking A. R. Federal soldiers and the stiking A. R. U. men and their allies acramento is the prominent point. The seriusness of the situation is shown in war-like pecanions that the army authorities have tasn. Up to it o'clock this morning the Federal authorities had made every move in secre At that hour the big ferry steamer Alaneda started out from the Oakinud mole ad steered directly across the bay to the lesdido's wharf At 11.40 the steamer had effectes landing, and there was all the noise and buffe of a hasty embarkation of horses and ofantry. Two troops of cavalry and five batters of light artillery were rushed on board. Culing guns and two Hotchkiss cannon were inevidence, and Col. Graham, commandant at Padido, was personally in command of the escellion. The Alameda with her formidablelooking cargo steamed directly toward the mouth of the Sacramento riv. but so guarded had the army authosies been that it was not known until she ejered the fiver channel whether her destinats was the state capital or Oakiand.

A. R. U. ACTION INDRSED.

New York State Workingma's Assembly

ALBANY, N. Y., July 10 .- Inde conventio of the New York State Workirmen's Assembly, now being held in thistity, and composed of delegates representing how organizations from all parts of the state, both Federation of Labor and Knights of Labor, ha-

The resolutions were lordered to be tele-Committee on Interstate and Foreign Compranted to President Debs, of the American merce. Several resolutions to this purport, motably that introduced by Representative Crain, of Texas, have been referred to the committee, and Chairman Wise, of Virginia.

Cleveland Didn't Transcend His Power and the Use of the Army is Proper.

Indianapolus, Ind., July 10.—Ex-President Brickner (Dem., Manhan (Dem., Fla.), Gresham (Dem., Harrison, having been quoted as saying that Tex.), Mahan (Dem., Pa.). The subcommittee are Mallory (Dem., Fla.), "Fresident Cleveland has established a new see held a meeting yesterday morning to constder the advisability of an investigation and will report to-day.

The resident are quest from the Governor of It can be said that the report will recomtant state, and over his protest," said to-day mend that an investigation will be made of the "I have neither said what I am quoted as whole railroad strike broader than was censaying as to the use of the United States implated in the resolutions, which were troes by the President, nor do I think that merely for an inquiry into the troubles of the the President has transcended his power. On Pullman company with its employes. There the other hand, I believe that there is no spot was also some antagonism to proceeding at in the United States where the United States was some antagonism to proceeding at in the United States where the United States was also some antagonism to proceeding at the time that the sum of the United States was also some antagonism to proceeding at the time while the public mind is inflamed, troops may not go under such orders without a many proprinte instrument to use in the enforcement of these laws where they are observed to the laws of the United States passed over.

In the United States where the United States passed over.

The SITUATION EVERYWHERE.

The SITUATION EVERYWHERE.

The SITUATION For a number of lower at all—which is very raffic on roads centering in Minneapolis is a doubtful—

pullman Building Pairly Swarms With filwaukee and St. Paul, Omaha and other goes further in its autocratic policy than a refusal to arbitrate. It has refused to join with the bustness men and the board of aldermen of Chicago in a committee to discuss the question as to whether there is anything to arbitrate or not, and behind this autocratic policy stand the Managers Association of Railway Corporations, backed by the United States army as the alders and abettors of this social crime.

Suppose the Pullman company had invited organized labor to arbitrate, and organized labor to arbitrate, and organized labor had declined the invitation and refused to

As a series of the present time there are five or six of them at every entrance to the building, and if he succeeds in passing the outer quards he is stopped every few feet by a guard. They are everywhere, and seem to walk out of every closet and room in the place. About the offices of the American Federation President Wickes there are at least half a dozen of the detectives, and that official never lieves the office unless he is accompanied or lee of the American Federation feet by the office unless he is accompanied or lee of the constitution vests followed closely by one or two of them. When questioned, the men deny that they are Pinkertons, but admit that they are guards employed by the Fullman Company to protect the building.

GEN. MILES ON THE OUTLOOK.

and that ine reports of violence had come to nent during the entire day othe than the burning of a bridge across Calum-

than the burning of a bridge across Calumeriver.

"Incendiarism, assassination and general destruction are usually the last resorts of lawless men," said the General, "and a few of the offenders and punish them as Knights of Labor, and 22 assemblies of catch a few of the offenders and punish them as Knights of Labor, embracing the multiple ook for any great trouble to come class, garment cutters, brewery employes, out of the general strike, for when one stops to figure he will find that there about 50,000 organized laborers in this city.

"On the other hand, there are fully 200,000 men who work for their imoney who will certainly defend their government, their homes and their mean, of livelihood. So, even in a hand-to-hand fight, with all organized labor to no eside and only citizens on the other, seity appear to be losing ground and the figure and their mean, of livelihood. So, even in a hand-to-hand fight, with all organized labor to the complete the mand-to-hand fight, with all organized labor to be losing ground and the figure and their mean, of livelihood. So, even in a hand-to-hand fight, with all organized labor to be losing ground and the

nand-to-band man, with all organized labor, on one side and only citizens on the other, the law-shiding people would have a great chance of winning. This, of course, leaves out of consideration the military forces, and they are, of course, of more consequence than all, being armed and trained in the art of warfare."

DOESN'T THINK HE IS NEEDED.

Gov. Altgeld's Response to Mayor Hopkins' request to Come to Chicago.

Is wer to a dispatch from Mayor HopGov. Altgeld sent to-day, suggesting all the state troops are in Chicago it well for the governor to be on the ground, Mayor Hopkins received the follow-

nt Cleveland

nt officials is th abor troubles is over and that the rioters are d well in hand, the President and his argains at auction. Furniture and general assembled at the White House last one every description. Wednesday, July 11, 10 where direct communication is Duley & Herring, 25 Penasylvania ava.

maintained, by means of telegraph and telephone, with Gen. Miles and other United States officials at Chicago. Secretary Lamont, Attorney General Oiney, Postmaster General Rissell, Secretary Herbert and Gen. Schoffield were present. The news of the indictment of Debs and his associates was communicated to them by an Associated Press bulletin, and although anticipated was received with undisguised satisfaction.

After the exciting events of the past few days absolute quiet prevailed at the War Department yesterday. All of the reports that came to band, and they were few in number, were of a reassuring character, and the officials are confident that the end is in sight, Gen. McCook telegraphed late in the day that all was quiet in Colorado, and the absence of advices from Gen. Ruger, at San Francisco, was taken as evidence that he has encountered no formidable obstacle in the development of his plan of campaign, begun yesterday by the dispatch of troops to Sacramento. NO SERIOUS APPREHENSION FELT,

Notwithstanding the bloodthirsty threats that come from that quarter, the War Department officials do not feel any serious apprehension as to the success of the troops in their mission, now that Gen. Ruger's forces have been augmented by the naval contingent, and they feel that the opposition to train movements will degenerate into a system of petty annoyance, such as pulling coupling pins and turning switches at times when the

pins and turning switches at times when the troops are absent.

Attorney General Oiney yesterday received a telegram from United States Marshal Arnold at Chicago stating that the situation, in his opinion, had materially improved since Monday and that he had stopped swearing in deputies. The tone of his telegram was more hopeful than any received from him since the strike began.

Postal officials believe that the strike is on the wane and will be brought to a close within a comparatively short time. Postmaster General Bissell said last night:

"The strike is practically over and it locks as

erations from all parts of the state, both Federation of Labor and Knights of Labor, having a total membership of 100,000, this after noon passed the following resolution sympathy with the strikers of the West:

The Workingman's Assembly of the state of New York, in convention assembled in A if there would be no further trouble. I don't bany on this, the 10th day of July, 1894, destrike its practically over and it locks as of New York, in convention assembled in A if there would be no further trouble. I don't bany on this, the 10th day of July, 1894, destrike its practically over and it locks as of New York, in convention assembled in A if there would be no further trouble. I don't bany on this, the 10th day of July, 1894, destrike its of the american failway Union. Alternative workingmen throughout the country with the pathy with the unfortunate and oppressed strike of the American Railway Union. Alternative and emphasically endorse the action printers, plumbers and street car mea, have taken by the convention of the American declined to join in the movement. Their action, of course, will have a very disheartenaction of the bodies therein represented strike seems to be growing. I consider the in all lawful endeavors to make this strike a situation much improved, and the mail service has not been in as good condition as it is coday since the strike was inaugurated.

"The situation is very grave, however, despite the general improvement of the past 24 and against the interests of the wage-carner of the land who are engaged in an earnest effort to secure their rights in the enforcement of principles of "chitration in all disputes between employes and employer."

The resolutions were ordered to be telegraphed to President Debs, of the American merce. Several resolutions to this purport, notably that introduced by Representative Crain, of Texas, have been referred to the

GUARDED BY ARMED MEN.

oads has been moving practically on time.

o-day freight service was resumed on the

Pullman Building Fairly Swarms With filwaukee and St. Paul, Omaha and other

Them, and No Stranger Can Pass.

Chicago, July 10.—The Pullman building regift cannot be successfully moved without at Michigan avenue and Adams street, hem; but it is known that the men are very the home of the Pullman Palace Car ired of the strike and are anxious to go to

ffremen on the Big Four was or-red for the division between In-anapolis and St. Louis only, yet Does Not Look for Great Trouble Even in a General Strike.

Gen. Miles stated yesterday evening that in his opinion the situation was generally quieter and strike and so new firemen who are being sent fadinapolis, St. Louis, and other points. the affected division. Only freight in are out. All passenger trains are run-ng on schedule time. Sr. Louis, July 10.—When Grand Master

s city appear to be losing ground and the untion becomes more favorable to the troads each day. Nearly all local us are departing on both the Santa Fe Southern Pacific on schedule time, and Southern Pacific has taken the initial toward moving its freight. A train was deup this morning destined for Yuma and er one destined for Santa Barbara. The apany expects to start them to-day. Santa Fe train arrived last night from

on, N. M., having two of the objectionable linears attached. It is one train of five t have been tied there since the strike was lared in that section. Attempt to Wreck a Train.

Ing at noon:

There are so many matters all over the state requiring attention that I cannot be in Chicago in John The section foreman but you are liandling the situation admirably. Do not besitate a moment, but go ahead and be firm. Everything under control now, but we carrying and have offered to ard the railroad property.

and His Advisers A gasoline stove exploded at the residence George Wood, in Anacostia, yesterday th the general opinion here among prains with the usual result. Engine No. at officials is that the worst of the anames. The damage done was estimated been is over any that the richer are

WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1894.

He and Other Officials of the A. R. U. Indicted and Arrested.

One of the Strikers Who Locked a Switch Taken Into Custody with Them-Debs Indignant at the Seizure of His Private Papers-Savs It Smacks of Autocracy.

CHICAGO, July 10 .- The Federal grand jury. after receiving the instructions of United States Judge Grosscup, this afternoon, returned indictments against Eugene V. Debs, president of the American Railway Union; George W. Howard, its vice president; Sylvester Keliher, secretary, and L. W. Rogers, one of its directors, and shortly thereafter

They are charged with conspiracy to commit an unlawful act; that is, to block the progress of the United States mails. Jointly indicted with the four leaders of the Railway striker who threw the switch which derailed a mail train at Blue Island on the night of June 30. Debs, Howard, Kellher, and Rogers were taken into the office of District Attorney

were taken into the office of District Attorney Milchrist immediately after their arrest, and after a few hours' detention were released on bail by Judge Grosseup, their bonds being \$10,000 each.

The Federal grand jury spent but a short time on the case of Debs and the other leaders of the strike. The case against them for conspiracy had been prepared some days ago by Attorneys Milchrist and Waiker, and the grand juryes had not been at work two ago by Attorneys Milchrist and Waiker, and the grand jurors had not been at work two hours when the indictment was received and presented in court. It was based on some of the public utterances of Debs and the other leaders, and this was clinched by the original orders in writing sent out by Debs, directing men on the different railways to quit their work, and this stopped the running of mail trains.

A large number of telegrams sent by Debe from his headquarters, giving directions which extended the blockade of the trains, were submitted to the grand jury by E. M. Mulford, manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, under a subpona issued by the United States court, Judge Grosscup over-ruling the telegraph company's protest that the messages were privileged documents and exempt from seizure.

Mr. Mulford had left the grand jury room

but a few minutes when the grand jury filed out and walked into Judge Grosscup's court. Foreman Sanborn handed to the court the in-

distment, which was taken to the office of the district attorney. Marshal Arnold and a deputy were sent out with warrants. Shortly before 5 o'clock Marshal Arnold returned with President Debs as a prisoner. Debs was taken into Milchrist's private office.

He was accompanied by Theodore Debs, his brother, who was with him when the arrest was made. There were in the office when the head of the A. R. U. arrived as a prisoner, Edwin Walker and Mr. Milchrist, and these were soon joined by Judge Grosscup, who had been sent for to take bail. Debs sent his brother out to look for bondsmen, and while waiting for his friends to appear sat with the judge, the two attorneys for the government and the marshai who arrested him, while the door of the office was locked to all comers.

It was not long until Deputy Loganapdoor of the office was locked to all comers.

It was not long until Deputy Loganappeared with Keliher, the secretary. In a short time Theodore Debs returned with Attorney L. R. Bisbee, who had been retained to defend the prisoners. At 5 o'clock Beputy Logan appeared with Rogers and Vice President Howard. The latter was the only one of the four whose face bore traces of anger or resentment as he was taken into the back room. The others took their arrest calmly. room. The others took their arrest calmly.

GAVE BAIL IN \$10,000 EACH: It was after half-past 7 o'clock before Cierk Burnham appeared and the bail bond was legally accepted. The bondsmen are Alderqualified to the sum of \$50,000, the bonds be-ing in the sum of \$10,000 each.

Marshal Arnold found Debs in his apart-

nents at the Leland. The strike leader was itting in an outer room, which he used as an office, when the marshal appeared, and there were several persons with him. When the marshal introduced himself Debs stepped back into an inner room, asking the marshal to go with him, and then the marshal showed his warrant.

with apparent cheerfulness, as he walked into the outer room and reached for his hat and rested," he said to those who were in his office, and without any further remarks he hurried away with the marshal. While the ball was being arranged Attorney

John F. Geeting joined the party in the dis-trict attorney's office. He was retained by the Bailway Union officers on Monday even-ing to assist in their defease in case they were arrested. Mr. Geeting said that the defense Darrow, who is the attorney of the union.

The indictment against Debs, Keliher,
Howard, Rogers and Murwin (not Martin), is

ounded on Sections 5508, 5509 and 5336 of the Federal Statutes. ACCUSED OF CONSPIRACY.

While waiting for ball to be arranged, Debs in an interview said:

"We have been placed under arrest to answer to an indictment found against us by the Federal grand jury, in which we are accused of conspirary to commit, and of committing, offenses against the United States by of structing and interrupting the mails of the country. Our bail has been fixed at \$10,000. We do not know when the case will come to trial.

"Since I have been brought here I have been informed that officers of the court have

peen informed that officers of the court have gone to our headquarters in the Ashland and taken my personal correspondence and some of the records of the A. B. U. I do not know by what right this act has been committed. It by what right this act has been commuted. It seems to me to be an infarnous outrage. Not only did they take my personal effects and papers, but carried with them my unopened mail. I have never heard of that before in this country, and I do not wish to speak further about it until I am informed by what

"It seems like the act of the Czar of Russia instead of the act of a free country. The seizure was made by an officer of the court and a post office official. I am not running a lottery and I cannot understand under what law the post office authorities are a party to the scizure of my private mail. It is an out-race, and you call this a free country? It seems to me not to be compatible with the Stars and Stripes. It is no longer a question of right in this country, but a question of force, and absolute force at that. "As to the arrest, I have absolutely nothing

to say. We are responsible for our acts, and will answer at the proper time and abide by the consequences. The arrest will not deter us from our work. We will go on just ex-actly as we have done. If we were to do dif-ferently it would be an admission that we have been in the wrong."

District Attorney Milchrist, when questioned

about the seizure of the effects of Mr. Debs, perfectly legal operation, whereby they are commanded to bring with them everything appertaining to their business. In this case can be a corporation to deal with—the up A. R. U. The effects of that organization un

DEBS IS MADE A PRISONER can be brought into court on a warrant of the kind issued to-day. These men are indicted as officers of the organizations for offenses committed as such officers. The records of the organization are subject to the

command of the court. It is not an unusual procedure in this court.

HAD THE RIGHT TO TAKE PAPERS. "Only recently, when we were trying the railroads for violation of the interstate commerce law, we issued the same process. CONSPIRACY IS THE CHARGE | When the officers went to the office of the when the officers went to the office of the union none of the officials were there. Under the subpossa they had the right to take the effects of the organization, and did so. Mr. Debs will discover in due senson that the act was perfectly legal. I will say, however, that if the officers of the court took any of Mr. Debs personal mail it will be returned to him unopened. The stuff is now locked up in the safe.

"Whatever there is of a personal nature will be returned, but I will emphatically state that no letter will be returned to Mr. Debs which is addressed to him as president of the American Railway Union. None of the letters or documents or papers will be opened until an order is given by the court, and in the meantime they will be kept in the safe by the court until such an order is made.

"They are part of the evidence of this court to be used in the trial if anything should be found in them of a criminating character in line with the charge upon which they are indicted.

THE INDICTMENT VERY SIMPLE. "I cannot give you a copy of the indictment returned by the grand jury. It has not been written up yet in the records of the court, and cannot be given out until it is written up and becomes part of the court record. It is a very simple indictment drawn up in the usual form, and charges the officers of the A. R. U. with conspiring to obstruct and interrupt the operation of the United States mail. In the case of Murwin, he is indicted for throwing a

switch."

The grand jury, in addition to the indictments against Debs and his associates, returned indictments against a number of men who have been arrested during the past two weeks and bound over to the court by Commissioner Hoyne, on charges of violations of the Federal laws in connection with the

JUDGE GROSSCUPS CHARGE, He Tells the Grand Jury What Constitutes

Conspiracy in This Instance The special grand jury summoned to inquire into the present strike convened this

When the grand jury began its session there were a dozen witnesses in the courtroom They were railroad empleyes and detective who were called to testify to acts of lawless-ness which they had observed. The work of examining witnesses was begun at once. There were present in the juryroom District Attorney Milchrist, his assistant, Judge Hand, and a stenographer. A deputy marshal stood at the door of the witness room and nobody except witnesses were allowed to enter or see into the room.

When all the jurors had been sworn Judge Grosseup delivered his charge. Among other things, he said:

tunities of life under present conditions are not entirely equal, and that changes are needed to forestall some of the dangerous ten-dencies of current industrial life. But neither the torch of the incendary, nor the weapon of the insurrectionist, nor the inflamed tongue of him who incites to fire and sword, is the instrument to bring about reforms. To the mind of the American people, to the calm, dispassionate, sympathetic judgment of a race that is not afraid to face deep changes and re-

bearing upon conspiracy, insurrection and re-bellion, Judge Grosscup continued:
"It is not necessary that there should be bloodshed; it is not necessary that its dimen-sions should be so portentous as to insure probable success to constitute an insurrection, It is necessary, however, that the rising should be in opposition to the execution of the laws of the United States, and should be so formidable as for the time being to defy the authority of the United States. When men gather to resist the civil og political power of the United States, or to oppose the execution of its laws and are in such force that the civil authorities are inadequate to put them down, and a considerable military force is needed to legally accepted. The bondsmen are Alderm in William Fitzgerald, who qualified to the
gents, and every person who knowingly ingents, and every person who knowingly in-

notives may be, is likewise an insurgent.

The mails are in the special keeping of the overnment and laws of the United States. To insure their unhindered transmission it is made an offence to "knowingly and wilfully obstruct or retard the passage of the mail or any carriage, horse, driver or carrier carry-

"The Constitution places the regulation of Anything which is designed to ported for commercial purposes from one state to another, and is actually in transit, and any passenger who is actually engaged in any such interstate commercial transaction, and any car or carriage actually transporting or engaged in Fusporting such pas-senger or thing, are the agents and subject matter of interstate commerce, and any con-spiracy in restraint of such trade or com-merce is an offence against the United

"If it shall appear to you that any two or mails and interstate commerce should be forcibly arrested, obstructed, and restrained, such would clearly constitute a conspiracy."

LABOR HAS THE RIGHT TO ORGANIZE. "I recognize, however, the right of labor to organize. Each man in America is a free man, and so long as he does not interfere with the rights of others he has the right to do with that which is his what he pleaser. In the highest sense a man's arm is his own, and vidual option to work or to quit is the imper-ishable right of a freemen; but the raising or dropping of the arm is the result of a will that resides in the brain, and much as we may desire that such wills should remain en-tirely independent, there is no mandate of law which prevents their association with others and in response to a higher will. The individual may feel himself unequal to cope with the conditions that confront him, or un-able to comprehend the myriad of consider-ations that ought to control his conduct. "He is entitled to the highest wage that the

"He is entitled to the highest wage that the "He is entitled to the figurest wage that the strategy of work or cessation from work may bring, and the limitations upon his intelli-gence and opportunities may be such that he does not choose to stand upon his own per-ception of strategic or other conditions. His right to choose a leader, one who observes, thinks and wills for tim—a brain skilled to observe his interet—is no greater pretention than that which is recognized in every other department of industry. So far and within reasonable limits associations of this character are not only not unlawful, but are in my judgment beneficial, when they do not restrain individual liberty and are under enlightened

other associations. The leaders to whom are

given the vast power of judging and acting

and conscientious leadership. "But they are subject to the same laws as

for the members are simply, in that respect their trustees; their conduct must be judged like that of other trustees, by the extent of like that of other trustees, by the extent of their lawful authority and the good faith with which they have executed it. No man in his individual right can lawfully demand and in-sist upon conduct, by others which will lead to an injury to a third person's lawful rights. The railroads carrying the mails and inter-state commerce have a right to the service of each of its employes until each lawfully chooses to quit, and any concerted action upon the part of others to demand or insist under any effective penalty or threat upon

their quitting, to the injury of the mail service or the prompt transportation of interstate commerce, is a conspiracy, unless such demand or insistance is in pursuance of law'ulf authority conferred upon them by e men themselves, and is made in good fat h in the execution of such authority.

PROBLEMS NOT VAIRLY CONSIDER! D. "I confess that the problems which are made the occasion or pretext for the presen tion they deserve. It is our duty as citizen

tion they deserve. It is our duty as citizens to take them up and by candid and courageous discussion ascertain what wrongs exist and what remedies can be applied.

"But neither the existence of such problems nor the neglect of the public hitherto to adequately consider them justifies the violation of law or the bringing on of general lawlessness. Let us first resione peace and punish the offenders of the law, and then the atmosphere will be clear to think over the claims of those who may have real grievances. First undicate the law. Until this is done no other questions are in order."

DEBS AND HOWARD TALK

Strike Now Beyond Control of the Union

President Debs said to-day that the indu ries of Chicago would be completely tied up by to-morrow morning. Mr. Debs made this tatement: "This trouble has gone beyond my control completely and beyond the control of the Railway Union. It is possible that the

the Railway Union. It is possible that the committee that seeks to settle the trouble by arbitration may be able to do something before night, but I very much doubt it.

"So far as the cause of the American Railway Union is concerned things look brighter to-day than ever. The strike is on and there is new no violence. That is what we have most to fear, the deprodations of mobs, who are really not connected with our struggle. With so many companies of milita here though there will not be much violence. The greater strike is sure to come now, but I hope it will be conducted peacefully and quietly." it will be conducted peacefully and quietly."
Vice President Howard, of the A. R. U., said that the union was through with as tempts at arbitration. A general strike would take place to-morrow. Mr. Howard added:

WHAT MIGHT PREVENT A STRIKE. "You know we have got the general managers licked. We had them flat on their faces more than a week ago and they know it, They said then, though, and it has been their policy since, 'We are helpless to do anything in this matter. Let 'em go ahead and tie up everything until the whole business of the country is prostrated. Then we will see if there is not a general uprising to put down this thing."

"The suggestion that I made was that these

"The suggestion that I made was that these general managers should telegraph to Washington asking Congress to pass a law declaring the Pullman Company and all their cars and work a public nuisance which can no longer be endured but must be suppressed immediately, and ordering the railroads to desist from the use of Pullman cars, which are a nuisance, the disuse to continue pending a congressional investigation into the cause of the whole trouble.

"If the general managers would send such a telegram as that, then we would consent to postpome ordering a general industrial strike pending the result of the investigation. This is the only thing that can prevent a general strike,"

LIVES LOST BY EAKTHQUAKE.

iany Persons Killed and Hundreds In

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 10.—Several violen first at 12.20 p. m. Each shock lasted about 25 seconds, doing great damage to buildings. The greatest consternation and wildest confusion prevail among the people. Many thousands of the population of this city have fled and are camping out in the suburbs. Telegraphic communication is in-terrupted and some disastrous fires have oc-

several houses fell in Stamboul. In the suburb of Galata the shock was severe and the new quays were reduced to ruin. The people were greatly alarmed when their houses began to sway, and fied in terror to

the Sea of Marmora. Most of the buildings in these places suffered damage, and a num-

ber of houses were ruined completely. The people have sought shelter in the fields out-side the villages, where they will be safe There is too much confusion now to give an accurate estimate of the loss of life, but it is believed that flfry persons have lost their lives and that the number of injured far ex-ceeds that figure. The loss to property will

e very large.

In Galata near the bourse a building fell, burying the inmates. The streets are streeth with telegraph poles and wires.

MORE RAILWAY TRACKS.

Rock Creek Railway Has a New Plan to Extend Its Lines.

A bill to authorize the Rock Creek Railway Company to extend its road was introduced in the House yesterday by Representative Baker, of New Hampshire. It does not differ materially from the bill introduced earlier in the session for a similar purpose, except as it changes the route chosen.

changes the route chosen.

The line as proposed in the new bill is as follows: By single track from the intersection of U and Seventeenth streets, south on Seventeenth street to P street; east on P avenue and Eighteenth street; abut from Florida avenue and Eighteenth street, south on Eighteenth street to E street; east on E street to Fifteenth street; south on Fifteenth street to P street; then south on Fifteenth street with double tracks to I street; east on I street to Thirteenth street; south on Thirteenth street to B street; thence east on B street to Seventh street. Also north of U street on or near Seventeenth street, to or through Mt. Pleasant, and to or near the Zoological and Rock Creek parks, along a route or routes to be designated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia when the streets of that

are to be expressly prohibited within the city

Telegraphic Brevities.

The New Jersey constitutional convention vesterday decided adversely upon the propositions favoring woman suffrage. The National Council of Education in ses-

the National Educational Association opened its thirty-third annual meeting. The hearing in the case of the president and other officials of the Pennsylvania Steel Casting Company, of Philadelphia, was con-tinued there yesterday before the United States Commissioners, and after the examina-Royal Arch Masons of the United States, tion of a number of witnesses was adjourned

Across the Ocean. The German Bundesrath has rejected the bill repealing the anti-Jesuit laws.

Sixty-six new cases of cholera www re-ported in St. Petersburg Monday, of which 17 Romero Morell, who attempted to assassinate the civil governor of Barcelona, Spain on June 26, has been sentenced to 17 years

An anarchist has been arrested at La Junquera, near Gerona, Spain, upon suspicion of being concerned in a plot to assassinate Pres-ident Casimir-Perier of France.

Dr. Lapponi, physician to the Pope, denies the truth of the report that his Holiness is in extremely delicate health he is taking daily walks.

WILL IMPEACH HIM

Attorney General Olney Charged With Debs' Illegal Arrest.

LABOR LEADERS ARE HERE

Secretary Haves, T. B. McGaire, and Legal Counsel in Conference.

ARTICLES DRAWN AND READY

Local Enights of Labor in Conference With Their Leaders Last Night and the Lines of Action Explained to Them - Senator George's Bill for Compulsory Arbitration Is to Be Pressed for Immediate Passage-"We Can Hold the Strike for Ten Days Louger," Says Secretary Hayes-Sovereign Talks to Hayes Over the Telsphone.

Three members of the executive board of the Knights of Labor arrived in the city vesterday to confer with District Assembly No. 66. They are J. W. Hayes, general secretary of the Knights of Labor; T. B. McGuire, and C. A.

They are registered at the National Hotel, and their presence drew a large crowd to the corridors. They expect to leave the city to-

The apparently innocent visit of these thre ntlemen has great significance. They are here to institute impeachment proceedings against Attorney General Olney. The general terms of the articles of impea the arrest of Debs and the arrest of Grand

the arrest of Debs and the arrest of Grand Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, should the latter occur, as was generally expected, before this morning.

The statutes under which Debs has been arrested have been ignored in part, the Knights of Labor claim, and the parts of the statutes which have been ignored, they say, are those on which the impeachment proceedings will be based.

The announcement of the intended impeachment was made by Secretary-Treasurer Hayes at a meeting of the Federation of Labor of the District in this city last night.

Eminent counsel has been retained by the executive board to draft a complaint on which the impeachment proceedings will be based.

A bill which was introduced in the Senste by Senator George, of Mississippi, on July 6 is also to be pressed to passage by both Houses within a week. It is to amend the act "to create a board of arbitration or commission for settling controversies and differences between railroad corporations and other common carriers engaged in interstate and territorial transportation of property or passangers and their employes."

The first section of the bill, which is the important one, reads as follows:

That whenever a proposition for arbitration shall be made by the employes of any railroad corporation as contemplated and provided for in section one of the act mentioned in the title of this act and the same shall not be lawful for any United States marshal to control or in any manner interfere with the conduct of said employes, or any of them.

In speaking of this bill Mr. Hayes said to The Tries last night: "We are going to get every member of every industrial organization in the country to press for the immediate passage of this bill by both Houses, and it should receive the President's signature with-

the streets.

A fresh and more violent shock was felt in the city at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. An indescribable panic followed, and the people ran hither ran hither ran it hither in the utmost confusion. Many persons were killed and injured.

The shock was felt in its full severity in all the villess hordering on the Branchers and the rand then we will see whether we in the properties of the shock was felt in its full severity in all the villess hordering on the Branchers and the rand then we will see whether we in the properties of the propert

I. B. actioure said: "We came to Wash-ington to confer with District Assembly No. 66 in relation to several important subjects, chiefly bearing on the strike. The result of the conference was that the District Assem-bly agreed through its officers to render us all the assistance it could.

"The affairs throughout the country on account of the strike are so serious that we need all the help we can get, and I know that Washington will stand by us.

"President Debs and his secretary are now

T. B. McGuire said: "We came to Wash

probably behind prison bars, and to-morrow General Master Workman Sovereign will be keeping them company. We expect to go to Chicago and fill the places of those who are

Chicago and fill the places of those who are arrested; and we also expect to be nabbed and put in prison. That we shall move heaven and earth to win goes without saying, no matter if we all go to prison."

In answer to a question whether in the present aspect of affairs the strikers had any chance of succeeding, Mr. McGuire replied:

"Arrayed against us is the United States government, the military, the state of Illinois, the county and city, and in view of this force what do you think are our chances? Supposing in a battle the leading general was killed, what effect would it have over the the army led by him."

These two answers, put in the shape of questions, were the significant utterances of this member of the Knights of Labor executive committee.

It was stated in a knot of labor leaders, in which McGuire was the center, that Attorney General Olney was very indignant because the labor side of the strike had been so extensively written up. When the story was told, Mr. McGuire remarked, "Yes; and he would not only suppress our side in the newspapers, but subject us to eternal silence. He cannot do this, however, and we are commensurably thankful." In a conversation had by telephone after midnight by Grand Secretary Hayes with Grand Master Workman Sovereign it was learned that the latter had not been arrested up to that time, but that he looked for the

It was in this manner that Hayes learned, earlier in the evening, directly from Sover-eign that Debs and his secretary had been

mittee will be in consultation this morning with leading lawyers of this city in reference to the impeachment proceedings.

Triennial Convention Postponed. BALTIMORE, Md., July 10 .- The triennial

onvocation of the General Grand Chapter

which was to have been held at Topeka, Kans., on the 18th instant, has, by the advice of George L. McCahan, wing general grand high priest, been postponed until August 15th or 22d, as conditions may permit. The post-ponement is due to the present railroad troubles. Amendment to Testamentary Law.

Senator McMillan introduced a bill in the

Senate vester lay requiring that all devises

and bequests of lands, tenements, etc., be required to be in writing in the District of Columbia; otherwise such devices are to be

The House yesterday confirmed the right

of Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, to his sent as the Representative of the Eighth Tennessee dis-trict. Mr. Thrasher was the contestant.